MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CCR CERTIFICATION

CALENDAR YEAR 2015

Angford Worler HESOCIATION Inc.

Public Water Supply Name Color COlor List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the ema ı.

customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper pemail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Pleas	procedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax of the control of the co
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by	
Advertisement in local paper (at On water bills (attach copy of bi Email message (MUST Email the	tach cany of advantiania
Date(s) customers were informed:/,	
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or methods used	other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/ /	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSD	
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach cop	y of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Bankin County	News
Date Published: 6 1221 2016	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of local	ations) Date Posted: / /
	e at the following address (DIRECT URL REQUIRED):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the 2015 Consumer Confidence Republic water system in the form and manner identified the SDWA. I further certify that the information includ the water quality monitoring data provided to the propartment of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.	above and that I used distribution methods allowed by
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	0 14 16 Date
Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service: Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	May be faxed to: (601)576-7800 May be emailed to;
CCR Due to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2016!	water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Langford Water Association PWS ID # 0610012 May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of four wells that draw from the Sparta Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Langford Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sonya Blackwell at 601-591-1467. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month at Langford Water Association at 1805 Hwy 471 at 6:00 pm.

Langford Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

				TEST R	ESULTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontamin	ants						
10. Barium	N	2014*	.0022	None	ppm	2	2.	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	8.4	None	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	1/1/11 to 12/31/13*	0.2	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	1/1/11 to 12/31/13*	2	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	2014*	0.0014	None	ppm	0.1	0.1	Discharge from chemical factories, metal refineries and petroleum refineries
Disinfectan	ts & Dis	infectant	By-Prod	ucts				
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/15	1.20	0.50 to 1.60	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TTHM [Total tri- halomethanes]	N	2011*	18.1	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
НАА5	N	2011*	12.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

^{*} Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Langford Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or if you have any questions.

2016 JUN 29 PM 2: 07

AFFIDAVIT

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

RANKIN COUNTY NEWS • P.O. BOX 107 • BRANDON, MS 39043

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY OF RANKIN

THIS 22ND DAY OF IUNE, 2016, personally came Marcus Bowers, publisher of the Rankin County News,

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Langford Water Association PWS ID # 0610012 May 2016

his year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about ve deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and iter. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water rwater resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water t draw from the Sparta Aouffer.

seen completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its risk sources of contamination. The water supply for Langford Water Association taking to contamination.

drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sonya Blackwell at 601-customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please duled meetings. They are held on the 1st Tuesday of each month at Langford Water : 6:00 pm.

tinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State is of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water round, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and resubstances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably I amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these y pose a bealth risk.

terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better ovided the following definitions:

a of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements

treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a

The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is Ls are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment

Foal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below coted risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

	TEST R	ESULTS			
Level Detacori	Bange of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MC1/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCL9	MCI.	Likely Source of Contamination
0022	Snovi	ppm	2	2.	Discharge of drilling wastes;
					discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
8.4	Моле	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mil crosion of natural deposits
0,2	None	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems, crosion of natural deposit leaching from wood preservatives
2	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposi
0.0614	None	blun	0.1	6.1	Discharge from chemical factories metal refineries and petroleum

a weekly newspaper printed and published in the City of Brandon, In the County of Rankin and State aforesaid, before me the undersigned officer in and for said County and State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that said newspaper has been published for more than 12 months prior to the first publication of the attached notice and is qualified under Chapter 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplementary and amendatory thereto, and that a certain

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

LANGFORD WATER ASSOCIATION

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published in said newspaper One (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 168 No. 49 on the 22nd day of June, 2016

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforementioned Marcus Bowers this <u>22nd</u> day of <u>June</u>, <u>2016</u>

<u>frances</u> / ongu Notary Public FRANCES CONGEN

My Commission Expires: January 25, 2018

PRINTER'S FEE: (12 cents per word for first insertion and 10 cents per word for each subsequent insertion)

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Langford Water Association PWS ID # 0610012 May 2016

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of dinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of four wells that draw from the Sparta Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Langford Water Association received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sonya Blackwell at 601-591-1467. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 1th Tuesday of each month at Langford Water Association at 1805 Flwy 471 at 6:00 pm.

Langford Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

				TEST R	ESULTS			
Continuess	Violation V/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measureruoni	MCLO	MCI.	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	omamin	ants						The second section is a second
10 Barium	Я	2014*	.0022	None	bbur	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosica of natural deposits
13. Chroniun	И	2014*	8.4	None	bbp	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills erosion of natural deposits
14. Соррет	×	1/1/11 to 12/31/13"	0.2	None	ppsn	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; crosion of natural deposits leaching from word preservatives
17, Lend	N	1/1/11.16	2	None	ppb	0	AL=15	Corresion of household plumbing systems, crossion of natural deposits
Sule?	72	2014*	6,0014	None	bbas	0.1	0.1	Discharge from chemical factories, metal refineries and petroleum refineries
Disinfectar	us & Dis	sinfectant	By-Proc	incts				
Chlorine (as ('12)	N	1/1/15 to 12/31/15	1 20	0.50 to 1.60	bbm	at.	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73. TITAM [Total tri- halomethaues]	н	2011*	181	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
EAA5	T N	2011*	12.0	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

^{&#}x27; Most recest sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Langford Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

the second accordance in the substances that are naturally occurring or man

and for said County and State, who being duly so that said newspaper has been published for more to the first publication of the attached notice and is quality 13-3-31, Laws of Mississippi, 1936, and laws supplemented and that a certain

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALI

LANGFORD WATER ASSOCIATIO

a copy of which is hereto attached, was published (1) week, as follows, to-wit:

Vol 168 No. 49 on the 22nd day of June, 2016

Marcus Bowers

MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforeme Marcus Bowers this <u>22nd</u> day of <u>June</u>, 2016

FRANCES CONGEN Note

My Commission Expires: January 2

PRINTER'S FEE: (12 cents per word for first insertion an word for each subsequent insertion)

3 column by 13 inch ad at \$7,50 per column inch.....

Proof of Publication

TOTAL MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER

attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings, they are used on une a coloring of com-Association at 1805 Hwy 471 at 6:00 pm.

Langford Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1" to December 31", 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

in this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best evailable treatment

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

				TEST R	ESULTS	***************************************		
Contaminant	Violaton	Date Collocus	Level Detector	Range of Descets or # of Sanyslex Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	мсью	MCL.	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic C	ontamin	ants						
10 Berium	N	2014*	.0022	None	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2014*	8.4	None	bbp	001	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; crosion of natural deposits
14. Соруст	N	1/1/11 to 12/31/13*	0.2	Nonic	ppm	1,3	AL=1.3	Corresion of household plumbing systems, crosice of natural deposits; leaching from worst preservatives
17. Lend	N	1/1/11-to 12/31/13*	2	None	bbp	0	ΔI.≈Iδ	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Nickel	N	2014*	0.0014	None	ppta	01	0,1	Discharge from chemical factories, metal refineries and petrolema refineries
Disinfectar	ds & Dis	infectant	By-Proc	lucts				
Chłorine (as C32)	14	1/1/15 to 12/31/15	1 20	0.50 to 1 60	pp61	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
73 17104 (Total tri- bolomethones)	N	2011*	18.1	No Range	gipt	D	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
HAAS	N	2011"	12.0	No Range	lusp.	0	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination

[&]quot; Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Langford Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooling. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601,576,7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

This report is being published in the paper and will not be mailed. Please call our office if you would like a copy or if you have any questions

Marcus Bowers MARCUS BOWERS, Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me by the aforem Marcus Bowers this <u>22nd</u> day of <u>June</u>, 2016

> Frances Conoger Not FRANCES CONGER My Commission Expires: January

PRINTER'S FEE: (12 cents per word for first insertion a word for each subsequent insertion)

TOTAL

MANN COSS